

SUMMARY OF MEETING HELD ON 7 NOVEMBER 1962
from 11.10 a.m. to 12.30 pm

<u>Present:</u>	International Committee of the Red Cross	- Ambassador Paul J. Ruegger Mr. Melchior Borsinger
	USSR	- Ambassador P.D. Morozov
	Secretariat	- Mr. Omar Loutfi Brigadier I.J. Rikhye Mr. Y. Akashi

The meeting began with a general exposition of the Red Cross attitude on the question of its intervention for the inspection of Soviet ships.

Ambassador Ruegger presented five points to the Soviet delegate. He emphasized the importance of the consent of the U.S., the USSR and Cuba as a prerequisite for the Red Cross intervention.

He stated that the selection of Swiss citizens to serve on the inspection corps would be done by the Red Cross. This corps will be placed under the authority of the United Nations and will be responsible to the United Nations.

He also pointed out the importance of acceptance of the Red Cross supervision by all maritime powers.

He also pointed out that no recourse to force, direct or indirect, is to be made by this Red Cross corps of inspectors.

Ambassador Morozov emphasized that the Soviet acceptance of the Red Cross inspection is motivated solely by goodwill and the desire to reduce the tension in the Caribbean.

He pointed out that despite the reports in the press to the contrary, it was not the Soviet Union which initiated the idea of the Red Cross intervention. It was rather one of the three alternative proposals which the Secretary-General presented ((1) UN control over inspection, (2) neutral nations control over inspection, (3) Red Cross control over inspection). The USSR then agreed to the third type of inspection.

Ambassador Morozov stated that the technical points necessary for the implementation of the Red Cross inspection should be discussed and decided by the Secretary-General and the Red Cross representatives, and then be presented to the USSR. He showed reluctance to go into the details of these technicalities.

He reiterated the Soviet acceptance of inspection of the "offensive" arms as defined by the President of the United States.

As regards the points made by Amb. Ruegger, he said that these points appeared to him to be reasonable.

He also accepted the use of neutral ships.

He, however, seemed to have some questions as to the respective relationship between the UN and the Red Cross over the supervision of the corps of Swiss inspectors.

A major difficulty seems to lie in the question of duration of the projected inspection. Mr. Morozov stressed that the US quarantine, which is illegal in his opinion, should be liquidated when the Soviet rockets are liquidated. He saw no necessity for continuing the Red Cross inspection after 10 November, date at which the Soviet Union intends to finish the liquidation of its rockets from Cuba. The Red Cross inspection is not a substitute for the quarantine.

Ambassador Ruegger stated that "a good week" was necessary to put into operation the corps of inspectors. He said that it was necessary to have a clear indication of when the operation will begin and how long it will last.

Ambassador Morozov stated that, insofar as the Soviet Union is concerned, the Red Cross inspection can begin immediately. He wished that it would come to an end with the final removal of the Soviet rockets.

Mr. Morozov said that he has no objection to the use of neutral ships, nor does he object to the inspection of not only the Soviet ships, but "Soviet-chartered" ships. He added that in the case of the latter, the consent of the governments of the flags might be necessary.

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